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Containing the freshest Advices, Foreign and Domestic.

MONDAY, January 20, 1772.

Messieurs Edes & Gill, vid pa. 634 Vol. 3

IN the Massachusetts-Gazette of the 9th instant, Chronus attempts to prove that "the Parliament's laying duties upon trade, *for the express purpose of raising a revenue*, is not repugnant to and subversive of our constitution." In defence of this proposition, he proceeds to consider the nation as *commercial*, and from thence to shew the necessity of laws *for the regulation of trade*.——In the nation he includes Great-Britain and all the Colonies, and infers that their "*acts for the regulation of trade*," should extend to all the British dominions, to prevent one part of the *national body* from injuring another." And, says he, If laws for the *regulation of trade* are necessary, who so proper to enact them, &c. as the British parliament, or to dispose of the fines & forfeitures arising from the breach of such acts?" And then he tells us, that "as a number of preventive officers will hereupon become necessary, the parliament have thought proper to assign to his Majesty's revenue "the profits arising on the duties of importation for the payment of those officers". This is *Chronus*'s "method of reasoning", to prove that because it is necessary that the parliament should enact laws for the regulation of trade, about which there has as yet been *no* dispute that I know of, and because it is proper that such preventive officers as shall be found needful to carry those laws into execution, should be paid out of the fines and forfeitures arising from the breach of them, *therefore*, the parliament hath a right to make laws imposing duties for taxes, *for the express purpose of raising a revenue* in the Colonies without their consent; and "as this is not (as is alledg'd by our "Patriots") "repugnant to, or subversive of our constitution." Every one may easily see how *Chronus* evades the matter in dispute, and aims at amusing his readers according to his usual manner, by endeavouring, and that without a shadow of argument, to prove one point, instead of another which is quite *distinct* from it, and which he ought to prove, but cannot. He is indeed sensible that his artifice is seen through; that it will be urged that "he has evaded the chief difficulties," and that "the objection doth not lie against the regulation of trade, but against the imposing duties for the express purpose of raising a revenue." And he is full ready to remove this objection. But how? Why, by asking a question, which he often substitutes in the room of argument. Are we not, says he "fellow-subjects with our brethren at home, and consequently bound to bear a part according to our ability, in supporting the honor & dignity of the crown?" It will do'd that we are the *subjects of the same prince* with our brethren at home, and are in duty bound, as far as we are able, to support the honor and dignity of our Sovereign, while he affords us his protection. But does *Chronus* from thence infer an obligation on us to yield obedience *to the acts of the British parliament* imposing taxes upon us with the express intention of raising a revenue, to be appropriated for such purposes as that legislature thinks proper, without our consent? O, says he, "there is good reason for this." What is that good reason? Why "if we will not consent to do any thing of ourselves", "our money shall be taken from us *without our consent*." This is conclusive argument indeed. And then he, as it were, imperceptibly glides into that which has ever appeared to be his *favorite topick*, however impertinent to the present point, viz. an independent support for the governor. He boldly affirms, what is a notorious untruth, that "we are unwilling to pay his Majesty's substitute in such a manner as should leave him that freedom and independency which is necessary to his station, and with which he is vested by the constitution:" And therefore the parliament hath a right to enable his Majesty to pay his substitute, out of a revenue *exacted* from us against our consent. If his premises were well grounded, his conclusion would not follow: And the question would still remain, to which *Chronus* has not attempted to give any rational answer, namely, By what authority doth the parliament these things, and who gave them this authority? Thus we still continue to dispute the authority of the parliament to lay duties and taxes upon us, with the express purpose of raising a revenue, as "repugnant to, and subversive of our constitution;" and for a reason which I dare say *Chronus* will never get over, namely, because, as he himself allows, "*we are not represented in it.*"—

The English constitution, says Baron *Montesquieu*, has Liberty for its direct object: And the constitution of this province, as our own historian*, informs us, is no epitome of the British constitution; and it undoubtedly has the same end for its object: Whatever laws therefore are made for our government, either in a manner, or for purposes subversive of Liberty, must be subversive of the end of the constitution, and consequently of the constitution itself.—No *free* people, as the Pennsylvania Farmer has observed, ever existed, or ever can exist without, to use a common but strong expression, keeping the *purse strings* in their hands: But the parliament's laying taxes on the Colonies for the express purpose of raising a revenue, takes the purse strings out of their hands, and consequently it is "repugnant to, and subvertive of (the end of) our constitution."—Liberty, Mr. *Locke* says, that the security of property is the end for which men enter into society; and I believe *Chronus* will not deny it: What war laws therefore are made in any society, tending to render property *insecure*, must be subversive of the end for which men prefer society to the state of nature; and consequently must be subversive of society itself: But the parliament, in which the Colonies have no voice, taking as much of their money as it pleases, and appropriating it to such purposes as it pleases, even against their consent, and as they think repugnant to their safety, renders *all their property* precarious, and therefore it is subversive of the end for which men enter into society, and repugnant to every free constitution.——

Mr. *Hooker* in his ecclesiastical polity, as quoted by Mr. *Locke*, affirms, that "Laws they are not, which the *public approbation* hath not made so." This seems to be the language of nature and common sense; for if the public are bound to yield obedience to laws, to which they cannot give *their* approbation, they are slaves to those who make such laws and enforce them: But the acts of Parliament imposing duties, with the express purpose of raising a revenue in the colonies, have received every mark of the public *disapprobation* in every colony; and yet they *are* enforced in all, and in some, with the utmost rigour. The British constitution having liberty for its object, is so framed, as that every man who is to be bound by any law about to be made, may be present by his representative in parliament, who may employ the whole force of his objections against it, if he cannot approve of it: If after fair debate, it is approv'd of by the *majority* of the whole representative body of the nation, the *minority*, by a rule essential in society, and without which it could not subsist, is bound to submit to it: But the colonies had *no voice* in parliament when the revenue acts were made; nay, though they had no representatives there, their petitions were rejected, because they were against duties to be *laid on*; and they have been called factious, for the objections they made, not only against their being taxed *without their consent*, which was a sufficient objection, but against the appropriation of the money when raised to purposes which as the Farmer has made to appear, will supercede that authority in our respective assemblies, which is *most essential to liberty*. Representation and Legislation, as well as taxation, are inseparable, according to the *spirit* of our constitution; and of all others that are free. Human foresight is incapable of providing against every *accident*. A small part of the nation may be "at sea," as *Chronus* tells us, when writs are issued out for the election of members of parliament"; and to admit that they, after their return "should be exempt from any acts of parliament, the members of which were chosen in their absence", would be attended with greater evil to the community, the safety and welfare of which is *the end* of all legislation, than the misfortune of their *voluntary* absence, if it should prove one, could be to them. I say, if it should prove a misfortune to them; for those acts being made by the *consent* of representatives chosen by *all* the *rest* of the nation, it is presum'd they are calculated for the good of *the whole*, of which they, as a *part*, must necessarily partake: But the *supposed* case of these persons is far different from that of the colonists; who are, not by a voluntary choice of their own, but through *necessity*, not by *mere* accident, but by *means* of the local distance of their *constant* residence, excluded from being present by representation in the British legislature. *Chronus* allows that by means of their distance, "they are become incapable of exercising their *original right* of chusing representatives for the British parliament." If *so*, they cannot without a subversion of the end of the British constitution, be bound to obedience, against their own consent, to such laws as are there made; especially such laws as tend to render precarious *their property*, the security of which is *the end* of men's entering into any society. If they are thus bound, they are *slaves* and not *free men*: But slavery must certainly be "repugnant to the constitution" which has liberty for its direct object. If the supreme legislature of Great-Britain, cannot consistently with the British constitution or the *essential liberty* of the colonies, make laws binding upon them, and *Chronus*, for ought I can see, has not attempted to make it rationally appear that it can, it is dangerous for the colonies to admit any of its laws. For however upright some may think the present parliament to be, in intention, they may run us through mistake arising from an incurable ignorance of our circumstances; and though *Chronus* may be so singular as to judge the present revenue acts of parliament binding upon the colonies, to be salutary, the time may perhaps come, when even he may be convinced, that future ones may be oppressive and tyrannical, not only in their execution, but in the very intention of those that may make them.

Chronus says, that "he has all along taken it for granted, that the kingdom and the colonies are *one dominion*." If *so*, he must allow the colonies to *take it for granted*, that they have an equal share with the inhabitants of Britain to the rights *belonging* to this one dominion, and particularly in that cardinal right of being represented in the supreme legislature. But that right, he says, they are "incapable of exercising," by reason of their *distance*. We all agree in this, and it is not their fault: Why then should they not have the right of legislating *for themselves*, as well as that other part of this *one dominion*? Why truly, we have "a right of chusing an assembly, which with the concurrence of his Majesty's Governor, hath a power of enacting local statutes, establishing taxes, &c.—Yet still in subordination to the general laws of the empire, reserving the full right of supremacy & dominion, which are in themselves *unalienable*." If I understand this meaning in this dark expression, it is this, we have a right of chusing an assembly, but this assembly is controulable in *all its acts*, by another assembly which we have *no right* to chuse, and which has this right of controul in itself *unalienably*. But the question still recurs, How came this right to be in the British parliament? *Chronus* says that "admitting that we are all one dominion, there is, and *must be*, a supreme, irresistable, absolute, uncontrouled authority, in which must reside the power of making and establishing laws," "and *all others* must conform to it, and be *govern'd* by it". But if we are all *one dominion*, or if I understand him, the members of *one state*, tho' so remotely situated, the kingdom from the Colonies, so that we cannot all partake of the rights of the supreme Legislature, why may not this irresistable, absolute, uncontrouled, "and controuling "authority, in which the *jura summi imperii*, or the rights of government reside", be established in *America*, or in *Ireland*, as well as in *Britain*. Is there any thing in *nature*, or has Ireland or America *consulted* that the part of this *one dominion* called *Britain*, shall be thus *distinguished*? Or are we to infer her *authority* from her *power*? But it *must* be, and *Chronus* gives us no other reason for it than his mere affirmation, that "the King, Lords and Commons of Great-Britain form the supreme Legislature of the British dominions". And he adds, "to say that each of the Colonies hath within itself a supreme independent Legislature, and that nevertheless the kingdom and the Colonies are all *one dominion*, is a solecism:" Let him then view the Kingdom and the Colonies in *another* light, and see whether there will be a *solecism* in considering them as *more* dominions than *one*, or *seperate states*. It is certainly more consonant with the great law of nature and reason, which the most powerful nation may not violate and *cannot alter*, to suppose that the Colonies are seperate independent states and *free*, than to suppose that they *must* be one with Great-Britain and *slaves*. And slaves they must be, notwithstanding all which *Chronus* has said to the contrary, if Great-Britain may make *all laws whatsoever* binding upon them, especially laws to take from them *what portion of their property* she pleases, without and against their *consent*.

I shall make further remarks upon *Chronus*, when I shall be at leisure. Vid. pa. 174 CANDIDUS.

BOSTON, January 16.

THE Hon. Benjamin Lynde, Esq; has resigned the Office of Chief-Justice of the Superior Court of this Province, and also the Hon. John Cushing, Esq; one of the Justices of said Court.

AT a General Council held, by Adjournment, at the Council-Chamber in Boston, on Wednesday the 15th of January, 1772, His Excellency the Governor was pleased to nominate

The Honorable Peter Oliver, Esq; to be Chief Justice of his Majesty's Court of Judicature, Court of Assize and General Goal Delivery, in this Province.

The Hon. Nathaniel Ropes, Esq; a Justice of the same Court.

William Cushing, Esq; Son to the Hon. John Cushing, Esq; to be a Justice of the said Court.

The Hon. Benjamin Lynde, Esq; to be Judge of Probate of Wills, &c. for the County of Essex.

Peter Frye, Esq; to be a Justice of the Quorum and of the Court of Common Pleas for said County.

William Brown, Esq, a Justice of the Quorum for said County.

Benjamin Harris, Esq; Nathaniel Carter, Esq; Tristram Dalton, Esq; Micajah Sawyer, Esq; to be Justices of the Peace for the County of Essex.

Daniel Howard, Esq; George Watson, Esq; and Nathaniel Clap, Esq; to be Justices of the Quorum for the County of Plymouth.

To all which Nominations his Majesty's Council did advise and consent.

Upon the Resignation of Josiah Quincy, Esq; Colonel, and the Hon. James Humphrey, Esq; 1st Major, of the second Regiment of Militia in the County of Suffolk, the following Field-Officers have been appointed, John Thaxter, Esq; Colonel, Benjamin Lincoln, Esq; Lieutenant Colonel, Ebenezer Thayer, Esq; Major, with the Rank of Lieutenant-Colonel.

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A few Pieces of Irish Linnens, of different Numbers and Prices, to be sold at the Sterling Cost and Charges. Enquire of Edes and Gill.

A young Woman with a good young Breast of Milk, wants to take a Child to Suckle at Dorchester. For further Particulars, enquire of Edes and Gill.

* Mr. Hutchinson.

1 vid. Molas's Act pa. 9 Vol. 2.—Tea Act pa. 735 Vol. 1. V vid Gov. Hutchinson made Independant pa. 576. Vol. 3. q vid. Tea Act pa 735 Vol. 1. ∧ vid. Farmers Letters pa. 781. & Vol. 1.

5 Jun to Index Vol. 2 & this to Petitions — They are, see pa. 950. — 954. — 957. — 987. Vol. 2. Vid. Ld Camden's Speech. pa. 10. Vol. 2. Ca/ By Mr. le Sam Adams

The WHISPERER, No. LXXXVI.

As the late fire at *Portsmouth*, engrosses great part of the public attention, as our present Ministers (or rather *Traitors*) chuse to conceal, from the knowlege of the world, every thing they know relative to that dark and villainous transaction, as they with-hold from the public the *depositions* taken at *Reading* by the under Secretaries of state, from one of the incendiaries confined there: And as they expect to hide from the people of *England* and the whole world the infamy of their own act ons, and to screen from *punishment* their *friends*, their *adherents*, and their *tools*, conscious that the evidence of BRITAIN, and the papers in his *possession*, would be sufficient to *convict* Lord Mansfield, Lord Bute, Lord Faulkenbridge, &c. &c. of HIGH TREASON; and *Count de Guigne* the French Ambassador, who was suffered to escape, of being concerned in enlisting men in the French service, and conspiring against the life of the King of GREAT BRITAIN; and one of the *Spanish* Ambassador *Prince Masserano's* head *servants* (I will not say with his *privity* and *consent*) being parties in that hellish *conspiracy*.

I say, as this is the design of *Lord Suffolk* and the rest of the Ministry in keeping this matter a *profound*, and if possible an eternal secret, it shall be my business in this paper to give to the world a very particular and circumstantial account of the HORRID GUILT: I will leave them to vindicate their own characters, and take upon myself the *justification* of my assertion, as far as is *consistent* or *necessary*.

The account I am about to publish will strike every man with horror, and I think cannot fail to draw down the vengeance of the people of *England*, upon the *pusillanimous*, and *traiterous* ministers of this country.

JONATHAN BRITAIN was born in the North of *Yorkshire*, his father and mother were *Roman* catholicks, and he declares that he *secretly* professed that religion himself, but appeared *openly* to be a protestant. About four years ago he entered as a *common* man in *Mordaunt's* dragoons, he was soon after made a *corporal*, and in a short time *serjeant*, from that he was raised to *serjeant quarter-master*. Some time after he was placed in this station, he was sent into *Glocestershire* on a recruiting party, where he got acquainted with one *Pierre Rogers*, who has a commission in the *French* service, and was employed to enlist men *here* for the use of the King of France, by order of the *Count de Guigne* the late *run-away* ambassador; BRITAIN and ROGERS entered into a long conversation together, the latter soon found the former was of the same religion as himself, and therefore opened his mind without any sort of *reserve*; he made him large promises, and told him he would introduce him to the *French Ambassador*, and that he should receive one shilling a day, pay from the *French King*, and *two guineas* and a *crown* for every man he got; induced by the lure of interest, and not attached by *principle* or religion to the *English* government, he was prevailed upon to undertake this dangerous business, and accordingly beat up for volunteers with redoubled vigour; and when he got a recruit that was willing to enter into *Mordaunt's* dragoons, he first made him drunk, and then run down the *English* service, expatiated very largely, on the many hardships the soldiers suffered in England, and how much preferable it was to be in the army in *France*, that the soldiers *here* were only slaves, while those in the service of the most *Christian King* enjoyed perfect liberty; by these specious argumens he prevailed on many to go to *France*; who were immediately sent to *Rogers*, and he took care of them till there was a proper opportunity for shipping them off. Eighteen men were put on board a vessel lying off *Holy Island**. BRITAIN by the arts above described, made one *Ward* of the 22d regiment desert, at *Cirencester* in *Glocestershire*; one *Anderson* of the fourth battalion of the train of *artillery*; one *John Hawes*, of the 4th regiment of foot, on the 17th of *March* † last, quartered at *Mansfield*, in *Nottinghamshire*; the party was commanded by Captain *Gould*. He took from the *Aldersborough*, Captain *Hawker*, an *English* ship of war, lying off *Bristol*, *four* men and *one* boy; these men together with several others were shipped at *Bristol* on board the *Mary* bound to *Bologne* Captain *Hawkins* master of *Swansey* in *Wales*. At another time *Rogers* and he shipped at *Shields* three men; these, and many more, to the number of fifty or sixty were trepanned into the *French* service by them in the course of nine or ten months, and *carefully* delivered to one *Campbell*, on the parade at *Bologne*. In the course of this time BRITAIN regularly *received* one shilling *per day* from *Rogers* as pay from the *French King*, and about 32 or 33 guineas from *Count Guignes*, for enlisting them besides several sums at different times from *Rogers*.

BRITAIN, after he had been acquainted with *Rogers* some considerable time, was introduced by him to one *Le Jeune*, a *Roman* catholic priest, and one *Jean Calozane*; they had frequent meetings together, and when *Britain* became a little *intimate* with *them*, *Le Jeune* said he had a matter of great importance to communicate and begged they might all meet at a certain time he then mentioned at the *Goldre Cross*, *Charing Cross*, which they did; *Le Jeune* told them as soon as they met, that before he could open the business, he must enjoin them all in an oath of *secrecy*, and *administer* the *sacrament*; this was accordingly done, (tho' they all knew the design of the meeting before, except *Britain*) *Le Jeune* exhorted them nearly in the following words. "Gentlemen we all profess *one* and the only *true* religion, the *Heretick*s are now become so numerous, that unless some stroke is soon struck, they will overspread the earth, and the *pure* and *holy religion* of the church of *Rome* must dwindle into nothing, and we shall in a short time have no sanctuary or place of rest in the world. It therefore becomes us Gentlemen as true catholicks, to endeavour by every means in our power to exterminate them from the face of the earth, it is a deed that will appear glorious both in the sight of God & man; it is a cause in which I *myself* should be happy to die a martyr. The purpose of this meeting was to acquaint you that a design was formed of setting fire to *Portsmouth Dock-yard*, afterwards to the *Governor's* house, and then to the *Town* in different places, for this purpose I have got a certain number of balls, made of *pitch*, *tar*, *resin*, and other combustible matters, hollow within, and in order to shew you the execution these balls will do, I will burn one now before you;" *Le Jeune* then put a little tow into the hole, touched it with the candle, and it burnt a full quarter of an hour.

This matter being finished, their next business was to fix the places of *rendezvous*, which they did; the first was at *Havant*, a market town in *Hampshire*, about nine miles N. E. of *Portsmouth*; where they met on the 21st of *July*, 1770; but not having balls enough ready as they imagined, to put their diabolical scheme *effectually* into execution, it was deferred till the 27th, the fatal morning, and they proceeded to *Chichester*, to the *White Swan*, where they stayed till late in the evening of the 27th, and then made the best of their way to *Portsmouth*, they arrived there a little after one in the morning. *Calozane* went to *Broker's Point*, and prepared a boat to carry them all off, *Britain*, *Le Jeune*, and *Rogers*; set fire to the *Dock-Yard* in 32 or 34 places; the flames came out in a few minutes with great violence; upon seeing that, *Fear* soon got the better of their *Resolutions*, and their design was carried no farther into execution at that time, and they made the best of their way to *London*, *Rogers* set off directly from thence the 28th, to the seat of the right honorable the earl *Faulkenbridge*‡, in the south part of *Yorkshire*, who is a *Roman Catholic*, by whom he was *harboured* for some time, and from whose house this vile incendiary wrote several letters, which are now to be produced, and in the possession of one of his accomplices.

As the fire made some noise in the kingdom, and they were apprehensive they might be suspected, having been often seen together, and no person ever knew who they were, or what they were; It was thought most prudent to separate for a time, and they formed a method of correspondence by *transposing* the letters of the alphabet *three* different ways, for which they made *three* different keys, to decipher the epistles they wrote to each other, and they used to write first in one key and then in another, and in this manner they communicated to each other whatever they pleased, without the least fear of being detected, or the subject of their correspondence known; thus they proceeded for some weeks, when they agreed to go to France, *Le Jeune*, *Rogers*, and *Calozane*, pretended for their better security, but it will hereafter appear that their design was to attach *Britain* more firmly to them and their hellish schemes, which they did, by shewing him the secret connection between *Grimaldi* the prime minister of *Spain*, *Choiseul*, then prime minister of *France*, *Count de Guignes*, Lord *Halifax*, Lord *Bute*, (who was then at *Montpellier* in the south of *France*.) and the *virtuous* Lord *Mansfield*, this was at the time when the last infamous *convention* with Spain was negociating. Among other things they produced a letter from *Grimaldi* to *Choiseul*, containing an *order* upon the bank of *Genoa*, for Lord *Bute* to receive 3000 pounds, this letter was transmitted by *Choiseul*, to Lord Bute at *Montpellier*, and he actually received the money; and directly wrote to lord *Halifax* in *England*, acquainting him that he might receive so much on *his* account from *Prescot*, *Grote* and Co. Bankers in LONDON, which will appear by their books, if Lord *Bute* has not in imitation of the present infamous house of commons, since he has been in England got the *entry erased*. They likewise shewed him the different sums of money Lord Mansfield had received on account of the same ignominious treaty, together with a variety of other *incontestable proofs* of the infamy, and traiterous proceedings of the *English* ministry. He was then told that as there was so close a connection between the *English*, *French*, and *Spanish* Ministers, and such *damning proofs* of the first having betrayed their King and country, there could now be no danger, in executing any design, against the peace and security of the *English* nation, or even against the life of the King: As the British Ministry would never attempt to bring them to punishment while *they* were in possession of such indisputable *proofs* of their *guilt*.

Under this persuasion they set off on their return to *England*; where they formed a scheme for *shooting* the present sovereign on the throne; the day fixed was the fourth of June last the King's birth day; *Britain* was to be the principal agent in this shocking business; one of Prince *Masserano's* head servants (whose name I have not been able to learn) was concerned with them. In the morning of the fourth of June, *Rogers* went to *Count de Guignes* and soon after returned to his accomplices at *Charing Cross*, where he brought, in a green purse, between forty and fifty *Guineas*, which was equally divided amongst them; they then began to drink pretty freely of *Brandy* in order to prepare themselves with new spirits for the execution of this horrid deed; *Britain* was to fire at the King, *Rogers* was to walk at a small distance with more ball and powder in case the first did not take effect. *Britain* now makes no kind of scruple to declare, that he went with a design to kill the King, for that he took a large Horse pistol loaded with ball, and *Rogers* and he went into *St. James's Park* in order to wait his Majesty's coming out of the Court to go to *Buckingham* House, which he did, soon after they were there, in a *Chair* attended by a few Yeomen and Footmen only. *Britain* walked as near to the side of the *Chair* as he possibly could, he had the pistol concealed under his coat, which he cocked and drew out so carefully as not to be seen, he pulled the trigger, the lock snapped, but there was no flash, he turned round immediately to get more powder of *Rogers* whom he found (instead of being *close* behind at more than two hundred yards *distance*, this led him to suspect that they all *designed* to escape and leave him to fall a victim. *Rogers* and he proceeded to the House from whence they came, they examined the pistol, found the pan did not flash close, & that the powder had run out in carrying it along. From this time *Britain's* suspicions increased, this with some remorse of conscience, determined him not to trust to *them* any longer, but to make a full discovery of the whole affair, which he did a few weeks after; and desired Lord *Suffolk* in a letter not to suffer *Count De Guignes* to leave the kingdom till he was brought before him; if this had been done, which it was undoubtedly the duty of Lord *Suffolk* to do, the other incendiaries might have been secured and brought to condign punishment. *Britain's* crimes are therefore *light* and *trifling*, COMPARED with Lord *Suffolk's*.

N. B. As this account was obliged to be sent to the press without the least correction, I hope the public will excuse any little inaccuracies. ✶ (1) (2)

(2) No great credit is given to this Account or to his Charges against those great Men as he acknowledges that he was guilty of perjury

see his speech, pa. 129.

* *An island in the* German *Sea, 6 Miles South of* Berwick *in* Northumberland.

† *This circumstance does not come directly in order of time, but as I shall have no occasion to mention the enlisting men into the* French *service, when I have treated of the Fire at* Portsmouth, *though it appears this was a subsequent transaction, I thought it most proper to blend it with those matters, with which it had some connection.*

* ROGERS *is well known in this metropolis, particularly about* Charing Cross, *and other parts of* Westminster; *he always appeared in the Character of an Officer, and when in London, was almost every day seen going in or coming out of the French Ambassador's*; Count de Guignes *while that Traitor was in this kingdom. However Lord* Suffolk *and the rest of our Ministers, notwithstanding they had notice some time before* Guignes *left* England, *of the part he acted in the conflagration at* Portsmouth, *he was suffered to escape, and* Rogers *has since got off to* France; *from whence neither will ever return to this kingdom; yet the dastardly Administration of* George the Third, *take great Pains to propagate reports in the News papers, in order to make the people believe that, the exalted* French *Criminals*, de Guignes, *is innocent, and that he will be here, as soon as his private affairs will admit.*

† Quere. *Ought not this* Roman Catholick *Priest to be arraigned for* HIGH TREASON; *there is but too much reason to believe, that those fellows, or One of them, acted by his directions; at any rate his life is forfeited to the laws of this Country, for he is guilty, and dreadful proofs can be produced of* MISPRISION OF TREASON. *But as our Ministers are equally guilty, it is not reasonable to suppose they will endeavour to bring him to* justice, *because in his fate must be involved their own.*

‡ *Literary residents will soon appear in the hand writing of almost every one mentioned in this Paper.*

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Youth's faithful Monitor:

OR, THE

Young Man's Best Companion.

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MERCHANTS ACCOUNTS, or, the best Method of BOOK-KEEPING, after an easy and short Method; the Forms of Bill of Exchange, the Fares of Watermen as set forth by the Lord Mayor and Aldermen.

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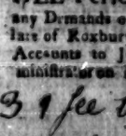
Likewise the Art of DANCING; how to true and fix them; with Instructions for making Colours; together with a choice Collection of curious RECEIPTS.

To which is added

A curious Abstract of the HISTORY of ENGLAND, with all the remarkable Events down to the present Year.

With a great Variety of COPPER-PLATES *and* CUTS.

By JOHN WRIGHT, Gent.
Author of the American Negotiator.



TO LET,

A FARM in CHELSEA, containing 250 Acres, with a large House and Barn, to be entered on the 5th of April next. Also to sell a likely Negro Woman brought up in Town, about 24 Years of Age; Enquire of Eden & Gil.

ALL Persons indebted to, or that have any Demands on the Estate of John Morey, Gentleman, late of Roxbury, deceased, are desired to bring in their Accounts to JOHN MOREY, of said Roxbury, Administrator on the Estate, in Order for a speedy Settlement.

✶ vid page 246. Vol. 3. ✝ vid pa. 589. Vol. 3. ‖ vid pa. 438. Vol. 3. ¶ see the Return of the Court de Guignes, pa. 52. ✶ See about Dudley, who swore that he was concerned in the Fire at Portsmouth pa. 265. (1) see pa. 103-129-120.

the Earl of Halifax Packet Capt. Bolderston, arrived at New-York, we have the following Advices.

LONDON.

Oct. 15. A remove among the American Governors, we hear will soon take Place.

October 17. By the latest accounts from Germany, things do not appear to be in the pacific State Ad—n could wish, on many parts of the continent; so that notwithstanding all the industry exerted to keep the peace, the ensuing spring is expected to be a martial one, and that some campaigns, both offensive and defensive, are to take place very early.

Oct. 21. The Canada paper money being now recovered, as we hear, from France, it is confidently asserted, that Lord North is determined to make the Spaniards pay the Manilla ransom, & to convince his Countrymen, that under his administration, no Potentate on earth shall offer an injury with impunity to England.

Oct. 25. Private letters from Holland by Tuesday's mail, say, that they have just received advice that the King of Prussia is raising forces in every part of his dominions. The same letters add, that the Queen of Hungary, jealous of the designs of his Prussian Majesty, has ordered all her frontier towns to be strongly garrisoned, and has taken every necessary precaution to prevent any part of her kingdom being suddenly attacked.

Oct. 28. The Commissioners of Portsmouth and Plymouth Dock Yards have received orders to reinforce the garrison in those parts, and to keep a double watch to prevent any surprize.

Nov. 1. Private letters from Holland by the last mail say, that the French and Spanish Ambassadors seem very solicitous to know of the States General what part they intend to take, in case a war should break out between England and either of those Powers, but that they have refused to declare their intentions at present, excepting that it is their hearty desire to remain only a spectator. Since the above Ambassadors have been so urgent upon that head, the States have given fresh orders to augment their forces both by sea and land. The letters also say, that the Prussian Ambassador has sent an express with dispatches to acquaint the King his master with the above particulars, and that he has often a private conference with the Hon. Mr. York, the English Ambassador.

Extract of a letter from Portsmouth, October 29.

"Orders came down here last night to get six more ships of the line ready for sea, as soon as possible, which, we hear are to be joined by five at more from Plymouth and Chatham, and then to be stationed off Brest, as a fleet of observation, to watch the motions of the French, who have a fleet there, lying ready for sea, and only wait, as we are credibly informed, to be joined by some Spanish men of war, and then to sail on some secret expedition."

It is whispered that Government has an intention of claiming the Province of Maryland as an Escheate to the Crown, on account of issue failing in the line of the late Proprietary.

Nov. 4. A new treaty of alliance is said to be concluded between the Courts of London, Petersburg, Copenhagen & Berlin, which, by the last article thereof, inlists on a junction of force, in case of a rupture in Europe.

The last letters from the Continent advise, that his Prussian Majesty has actually marched an army of 30,000 men into Polish Prussia, which are to penetrate as far as the borders of Silesia: The command is given to General Thoningleston, Knight of the Black Eagle.

A squadron of ten sail of the line is preparing to be sent to guard our settlements in the West-Indies; two regiments are to be embarked for Jamaica.

Extract of a private letter from Hamburgh, Nov. 2.

"It is said for certain than an account is arrived of the King of Prussia's preparations for war in Saxony, that he is to begin his march the 6th inst. with 10,000 men. It is added that the troops from Brunswick are the first to begin. The reason is, that he has discovered the Saxons have affisted the Confederates in Poland."

Nov. 22. The moment the Hawke Schooner was taken by the Spaniards, Sir George Rodney demanded peremptory reparation from the Governor of Cartagena; a sufficient time has not yet elapsed for us to receive the Governor's answer, and our Ministry cannot proceed to a declaration of war, before they know whether there is a necessity of commencing hostilities. The preparations made previous to our convention with the Spanish Court, will enable us, on the shortest notice, to act with all due spirit and propriety.

It is asserted, that satisfaction will be immediately demanded of the Court of Spain, for the insults lately given to the British flag, by the two guarda costas off Carthagena.

It is said that Couriers are frequently passing between London and Berlin, on secret affairs of the greatest importance.

Portsmouth, Nov. 3. His Majesty's Ship Glasgow is now under sail from Spithead through the Needles, for North-America.

Nov. 22. Certain advice is received, that the French King has raised, within these few months past, twenty millions of livres at ten per cent.

NEW-YORK, January 13.

There is an account in the London Papers of the Death of Dr. Smollet, Author of the History of England, &c.

In the London Chronicle of November 12, we find the following Paragraph:

"Letters received yesterday from Dublin, give an account, that on the 5th instant died there the celebrated Dr. Lucas, Member of Parliament for that city."

BOSTON January 20. 1772.

By a Gentleman lately from London, we learn, that just as he sailed from thence, he was informed by a person well acquainted with the secret movements of Administration, that the Commissioners, men of war and troops, would ALL be removed from Boston within six months, and the Board dissolved.—Should the Ministry be wise and righteous enough to effect this, and cause the American revenue act to be repealed, harmony would be restored between the two countries, & Great-Britain would have REAL instead of imaginary advantage from the Colonies, by a returning trade.

Thursday last was executed at Salem, Bryan Sheehen, pursuant to his Sentence, for committing a Rape on the body of Abiel Hollowell.

The Western Post sets out To-Morrow at Eight o'Clock.

On the 7th Instant died at Stratford, in the 76th Year of his Age, the Rev. Samuel Johnson, D. D. Missionary from the Society, for propagating the Gospel in foreign Parts, and late President of New-York College.

On Thursday last died very suddenly, Mrs. ELIZABETH RUSSELL, aged 66 Years, Widow of the late Capt. BENJAMIN RUSSELL. Her Remains were decently inter'd on Saturday.

John Shoals, one of the Seamen that was concerned in the Act of Piracy on board the Black Prince, taken up here some Time since and sent to England, was tried there for the same the 8th of November, found guilty, and immediately received Sentence of Death.

On FRIDAY NEXT,

At Ten in the Morning,

Will be sold by PUBLIC VENDUE at the House of the late Mary Storer in Union-Street,

A Variety of House Furniture, among which are Chest of Draws, Tables, Chairs, Looking Glasses, Pictures, Bedsteds and Bedding, an Eight Day Clock, Carpets, China, Glass and Stone Ware. A large Two Bartel Copper, Kitchen Furniture, & some Plate.—ALSO, sundry valuable Books, among which are Henry's Exposition on the Bible, &c. &c. All which may be viewed the Day before the Sale.

J. Russell, Auctioneer.

Friday next at Ten o'Clock in the Morning.

Millenery Goods, &c.

At Mrs. Hooper's,

In *Auchmuty's* Lane near Liberty-Tree, *Boston.*

A fresh Supply of the newest Kinds MILLENERY GOODS, just received by the last Ships from London, and to be sold very Cheap for ready Money, consisting of very neat Brussels and Flanders Lappets, with Laces of all sorts, newest fashion Gauze, Lawns, Muslins, Ribbons, Silver Blond Lace, Italian Flowers, rich Brocades, plain and figur'd Lutestrings, Mantuas and Ducapes, plain and laced Sattins of all Colours, genteel Muffs, Hats and Bonnets, with a few ready-made Womens tasty English Caps, with all other Kinds Millenary Articles, &c.

To be Sold in *Providence*, at Public Vendue, on Friday the 24th Instant, at 10 o'Clock A. M. in Pursuance of a Decree of the Court of Vice-Admiralty for the Colony of *Rhode-Island*.

All and whatsoever of the Ship *London*, lately wrecked on the Narraganset Shore, and her Lading, was saved for the Benefit of the Owners, Insurers and Shippers, and all Persons concerned.

JOHN LAWRENCE, Dep. Marshal.

TO BE SOLD,

By Joseph Rotch & Sons,

At their Store in King-Street.

Best Petersburg Hemp, Russia & Ravens Duck, Cables and Cordage of all Sizes, Allum and Copperas in Barrels. Also a small Quantity of Gloucester Cheese.

WANTED

A good burthensome double-deck'd Vessel about 150 or 160 Tons, not exceeding two Years old. Any Person having such an one to sell may hear of a Purchaser at the Printer's.

TO BE SOLD

By Benjamin Church,

On THURSDAY next,

At his usual Place of Sale;

A Valuable Assortment of European GOODS, viz. Broad Cloths, Kerseys, Cambletts, Calamancoes, Gauzes, flower'd and plain Lawns, Handkerchiefs, sewing Silks, Mens, Womens and Childrens Hose, Cotton Velvets, Irish Hollands, Dowlasses, striped Hollands, Plaids, Checks, a Quantity of unglaz'd Linnens, some House Furniture, Wearing Apparel, Watches, &c.

All Persons Indebted to the Estate of John Gould, *Esq; late of* Dutton, *Merchant, deceased, are desired to make immediate Payment to* Thomas Brown, *Attorney to* Sarah Troutbeck, *sole Executrix to the last Will and Testament of the Deceased: And all who have Demands upon said Estate are desired to bring them to the said Attorney, in Order to a speedy Settlement.*

*** *The Distilling Business is still carried on, and all the Customers to the Deceased are invited to apply or send for what Rum, &c. they may want accordingly, as they may depend upon being supplied upon the best Terms, and with as much Care and Dispatch as formerly.*

All Persons that are indebted to, or have any Demands upon the Estate of *Onesiphorus Tileston*, late of Boston, Esq; deceased, are desired to bring in their Accounts to *Thomas Tileston*, the Administrator on said Estate, in order for a speedy Settlement.—

N. B. Lumber of all Kinds sold as usual; also a large Quantity of Window Frames and Sashes for 8 by 10 and 7 by 9 Glass; a Number of choice Doors, 8 and 6 Pannels, wrought on both sides, from 1 inch and a Quarter to two Inch & a Quarter Thick, made of good Stuff and well seasoned, having been put together two Years. Also to be Let, a Gundilo and Tackle-Falls of sundry sorts by THOMAS TILESTON.

VARIETY of GOODS,

Exceeding Cheap for CASH,

TO BE SOLD BY

Herman & Andrew Brimmer,

At their Shop next Door to the Sign of the Lamb, S. End, By Wholesale and Retail,

Being a General Assortment of English, India and Scotch Goods, imported in the last Ships.

Among which are,

A Variety of Lutestrings, Taffaties, Pudesoys and Damasks.

A good Assorment of Hard & Cutlery WARE,

Handsome japan'd Tea Urns, Decanter Stands, Neat polish'd Snuffers, ditto on Stands, Table Bells, Quadrill Boxes and Pearl Fishes, Handsome Muffs and Trimings, A few Pieces best Bedtick, English Goloshoes, Clogs, and best Russell Shoes and Pumps, Lynn ditto, Spices of all Sorts, Bohea Tea, Loaf Sugar by the Cask or less, Powder——Shott——Bar Lead, English and German Steel, Large Assortment of Mohair Basket Buttons, Plated, gilt and lacquer'd ditto, Wax Taper Candles and Boxes, 6 by 8, 7 by 9, and 10 by 8 Taylor's Window Glass, &c. &c. &c.

STATIONARY.

A neat Assortment of Writing, Cartridge, Clothiers and Bonnet Paper, Account Books, Dutch Quills, Holman's London Ink-Powder, &c. To be Sold cheaper than at any Store in Town,

By *CHARLES DABNEY*,

At his Shop in Marlborough-Street, Boston.

Where may also be had,

Every Kind of Peice Goods that are usually Imported from London, and much cheaper than they are commonly sold; for the Cash——Also an Assortment of Irish Linnen, Sheeting Hollands, Clouting Diaper, Diaper Table Cloths, and a few Peices of very neat Mantua Silks, to be Sold for the Sterling Cost and Charges.

To be Sold to the highest Bidder, by us the Subscribers, at the House of Capt. James Pollard, in Westford, on the 20th Day of February next, at Three o'Clock in the Afternoon—A good Farm lying on the great Road, about three Quarters of a Mile from the Meeting House in Westford, with a large House & Barn, and a good Orchard, with Pasturing, and Ploughing on the same, with a good Brook running through the same, being about 60 or 70 Acres of Land. The Farm now is in the Occupation of Mr. Benjamin Read. It will be sold on said Day, unless sold by private Sale before. It is likely the Payment may be easy to the Buyer. The Condition of Sale will be given at the Time and Place aforesaid.

JOSEPH READ,
Westford, Jan. 14, 1772. EBENEZER STONE.

Whereas at a Meeting of the Proprietors of Lanesborough, in the county of Berkshire, (legally warn'd) holden on the 22d day of March, 1770—Voted and granted the sum of twelve shillings on each original right in said town (public rights excepted) to make and repair the roads in said town, and also at a meeting of said proprietors by adjournment holden on the 25th day of June, 1770.—Voted and granted the sum of four shillings on each right to enable the treasurer to discharge the proprietor's debts that was then due—and whereas there are some of said proprietor's delinquent, and have not paid said taxes the whole or some part of each of the following original rights are delinquent, viz. No. 3, 4, 5, 9, 10, 12, 13, 15, 16, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 26, 27, 29, 32, 36, 41, 44, 45, 47, 51, 52, 58, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, 73, 74, 78, 79, 80, 88, 90, 91, 92, and 94.——THESE are therefore to notify said delinquents, that their lands will be sold (as the law directs) at public vendue, to the highest bidder, at the house of Mr. James Loomis, innholder, in said town of Lanesborough, on Thursday the 27th day of February next, at ten o'clock beforenoon, and so by adjournment if need be, from time to time until the whole be sold, unless said taxes together with the charges be paid to Nathaniah Bull, Esq; treasurer for said proprietors before said day of sale for the use and purposes abovementioned.

Lanesborough, 23d December, 1771. Andrew Squier, John Powell, James Loomis, } *Committee for sale of delinquent proprietors lands.*

CUSTOM-HOUSE, *BOSTON.*

ENTERED IN.

Snow from Virginia. Wells and Knowles from N. Carolina. Davis from Halifax. Greely from St. Eustatia and St. Lucia. Adams from Hispaniola. Deverson from London.

CLEARED OUT.

Dunn and Tree for N. Carolina. Emery, Sampson and Littlefield for West Indies. Morton for Hispaniola. Budget for Jamaica. Kidder for St. Croix.

OUTWARD BOUND.

Fitch for New-London. Freeman and Davis for Halifax. Bail, Gulliver and Evenson, for West Indies. Chalmers for Greenock. White for London.

Burials in the Town of BOSTON, since our last, Six Whites. Two Blacks.

Baptiz'd in the several Churches, Four.

High Water at BOSTON *for this present Week.*

Monday, 21 min. after 12		Friday, 22 m. aft. 3	
Tuesday, 22 min. aft. 1	}	Saturday, 42 m. aft. 3	}
Wednesday, 23 m. aft. 2		Lord's Day 40 m. aft. 4	
Thursday, 7 min. after 3		Full Moon to Day.	

9 administration 1 vid pa. 60. vol. 1. — vid act appointing Commissioners pa. 748 Vol. 1.

V. vid. arrival of Fleet & Army pa. 263. Vol. 2. Revenue acts, viz molasses act pa. 9 - vol. 2 - Sea act pa. 735. Vol. 1. & vid pa. 19.

☞ All Persons indebted for this Paper, whose Accounts have been above Twelve Months standing, are requested to make immediate Payment.

Fresh IMPORTED by

Richard Salter,

And to be Sold at his Shop in Cornhill, BOSTON: Extreamly Cheap, by Wholesale and Retail,

A Fine Assortment of Winter Goods,

Among which are,

Scarlet, crimson, blue, purple, black, Raven & blue-grey, green and cloth-colour'd Broad-Cloths of most Prizes, with Trimmings therefor.——Very handsome Fur Muffs with and without Tippets, mill'd Gloves and Caps, 7-8, 8-4, 9-4 and best 10-4 Blankets, strip'd Duffil, red, blue and green Whitney ditto, superfine 3-4 Lambskins for Surtouts, crimson, green and black Hair Plushes; A fine Assortment of Cotton Velvets 3-4 ell wide wove with a wail, Womens black silk Velvets, Velvet for Capes of most Colours, Mens superfine white, black and light-grey ribb'd and plain Worsted Hose, together with most Sorts of Goods for Mens and Womens Wear, usually Imported to this Market. Also best Bohea Tea, Cinnamon, Mace, Cloves and Nutmegs, Pepper, best Durham Flower of Mustard, Writing Paper, Ink-Powder, &c. Also the best *Lynn*-made Shoes as usual.

IMPORTED

In the last Ships from LONDON and BRISTOL, And to be Sold at the lower end King-street, by

William Gooch,

A genteel Assortment of Paper-Hangings, Window-Glass of every Dimension, Looking-Glasses, Painters Colours, raw and boil'd Oil, Spirits Turpentine, Varnish, Glue, Whiting by the Hogshead or small Quantity, Paint Brushes and Limners Tools of all Sizes, Glaziers Diamonds, Leaf Gold, Ship Tassels, Bare and Sheet Lead, &c. &c. Colours prepared for House and Ship Painting.

N. B. Parker's best LONDON PORTER, CHESHIRE CHEESE, and ENGLISH LOAF SUGAR.

To be Sold an excellent FARM, containing about 200 Acres, about 16 Miles from Boston. For further Particulars, inquire of Edes & Gill.

A small Quantity of Extraordinary good Hatters Wool, to be sold cheap for Cash only. Enquire of Edes & Gill.

BAYES.

Samuel Eliot

HAS IMPORTED in Capt. Row,

An Additional Supply of

Colchester and Drapery Bayes of all Widths & Colours, which will be Sold extreamly Cheap, at his Shop near the Head of Dock-Square, just above the Market.

With a Great Variety of English and India Goods.

Whereas the Co-partnership between KREELAND and ADAMS, is mutually dissolved: This is to desire all Persons having any Accounts open with them, to settle the same as soon as may be.

Boston, January 8, 1772.

Imported in the last Ships from London, and to be Sold *By* JOHN WELSH, *Jeweller*, At his Shop near Dr. Clark's, North-End.

A large Assortment of Articles in the Jeweller's, Goldsmith's and Watchmaker's Way, as Cheap as can be bought at any Shop in Town for Cash.

N. B. Also may be had at the same Shop, 4d. 6d. and 20d. Nails, Brads of all Sorts, Card Tacks and Card Wire, English and German Steal, cheap for Cash.

TO BE LET,

A good Post-Chariot and Pair of good Horses, with a careful Driver, would be glad to wait on Gentlemen and Ladies, both in Town or out of Town. Enquire of the Printers.

Nova-Scotia PEAS, by the large and small Quantities, to be Sold by ELLIS GRAY, at his Store opposite the East-End of Faneuil-Hall——Also Hemp, Duck, Cordage, Fishing Stores, Cheshire Cheese, English and India Goods.

Choice Firkin BUTTER, to be Sold by ENOCH GREENLEAF near the Hay-Market South End.

NORTH-END.

At *Isaac White's* Manufactory is made, and for Sale, The best Dip'd Candles per Pound or Box, at 4*s.* 6*d.* O. T. As to Crediting his Customers as usual, he needs not inform them thereof——Mould Candles as usual, and Tallow per Barrel.

A large and elegant Assortment of Cream-coloured and Fruit-pattern, enameled ditto, Colly-Flower, Pine-Apple, Melon, Tortoiseshell, Agate-coloured, and divers other Sorts of Earthen, Stone, Delph and Glass Ware——Consisting of almost every Article of these Kinds that are usually wanted here.

To be Sold in large or small Quantities,

At the Three Sugar Loaves in Cornhill,

A few Doors Northward of the Heart and Crown.

Where those who incline to purchase by the Crate, may have an agreeable Assortment packed up of such Articles as they chuse, and as cheap as they are usually Sold elsewhere by Wholesale——and in general they will be Sold either by Wholesale or Retail, as low as at any other Place.

Among others are the following Articles.

A fine Assortment of Tea Pots, Coffee Pots, Sugar Pots, Milk Pots, Cups and Saucers, Cannisters, &c.

A great Variety of Mugs, Pitchers, Bowls & Basons

Terrenes of various Sizes

Long & square Dishes, ditto Round and Oval ditto.

Round and 8 square Plates,

Breakfast Plates, plain, fruit-pattern & enameled

Sauce Boats, Butter Tubs, Desert Dishes, Pudding ditto Patties, and Custard Cups,

Fruit Baskets, with Plates,

Flower-Pott, with Stands.

Quart & Pint Potter Cups.

Pickle Stands of var. Sorts,

Fine white Stone Plates.

Very fine Delph Plates, little inferior to China

Coarser ditto.

Several compleat Tea Table Sets of Childrens Cream-coloured Toys.

Blue and white China Cups and Saucers.

Glass Salvers, with Jelly, Syllabub & Top Glasses.

Decanters, Tumblers, and Wine Glasses, plain and engraved.

Wine and Water, Cyder and Beer Glasses.

Round and Oval Pillar cut Salts and Bonnet ditto.

Cant, Mustards, &c. &c.

ALSO,

English Loaf Sugar, single, double, and treble Refined.

Spices of all Sorts.

Fine Hyson and Souchong Tea.

Ground Rice, Mustard,

Choice Turkey Figs,

Raisins, Currants,

French Olives in Bottles.

Jordan Almonds, at 15*s.* Old Tenor per Pound.

Almonds in Shells, at 10*s.* Old Tenor per Pound.

Fresh Anchovies, at 15*s.* O. T. per Pound.

Capers, large and small, at ditto.

Finest Sallad Oil in Quart Bottles.

Florence Oil by the Flask.

Lisbon Oil by the Gallon or less.

Indigo, Cotton, Velvet Corks.

15 and 18 Inch Pipes.

Kippen's Snuff, Salt Petre, with many other Groceries.

AND,

A small Assortment of English Goods, which being bought on the best Terms, as also the greatest Part of the other Articles above-mentioned——They will be Sold at so low a Profit as to give Satisfaction to those who are pleased to afford their Custom.

IMPORTED, and to be Sold by

Samuel Gardner Jarvis,

Enquire at Joseph Roteh & Son's Store in King-street;

CORDAGE, Broad Cloths, Strouds, 3-4, 7-8, 4-4, 9-4 and 10-4 Blankets, Pepper, Loaf and Brown Sugars, Florence Oil, best Hyson Tea at 18*s.* 4*d.* Souchong ditto at 10*s.* 3*d.* per Pound; also a Quantity of Alwives.

Jonathan Williams, jun.

At his Shop in *Ann-Street* below the *Draw-Bridge*, and directly opposite the *Drum-Maker's*, at the Head of *Barrett's Wharff*,

Has a neat and elegant Assortment of

BROAD CLOTHS,

From 6*s.* 8*d.* to 28*s.* Lawful Money per Yard, with proper Linings and Trimmings, compleatly matched by the Makers in England.

ALSO,

An additional Assortment of

WINTER GOODS,

Received by the Leviathan, Captain Jenkins—*Such as*,

Bath Beavers—Bath Frize—Ratteens—Lambskins of a superior Quality—Colchester & Drapery Bayes—Shag—Whitney Coatings of all Sorts—German Serges—Kerseys—Plains—Half thicks.—HOSIERY,—Duffil and other Blankets, with a great Variety of

English and India Goods in general.

Bohea Tea, Coffee, and Chocolate, in great and small Quantities.

COCOA per Cask, or Hundred Weight,

Flax—Cotton and Sheeps Wool.

All which will be Sold at the cheapest Rates, for READY MONEY ONLY.

Every Person who pleases to favour him with their Custom, may depend on having their Goods on the best Terms, and the Obligations gratefully acknowledged.

Whereas the House of the Subscriber was, in the Night between the 8th and 9th Instant broke open, and the following Articles stolen from thence, viz. A Pair of black worsted Stockings, a spotted Silk Handkerchief, a Pair of grey yarn Gloves, and between Five and Six Pounds old Tenor in Coppers.—Whoever shall apprehend the Thief or Thieves, so that he or they may be bro't to Justice, shall have TWENTY DOLLARS Reward. WILLIAM HOW.

Cambridge, January 12, 1772.

N. B. The Thief is thot by some Circumstances to be a Negro of a middling Stature, about Twenty Years of Age; and 'tis desired if any of the above Articles should be found on such a Person, he may be apprehended.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Proprietors of the Town of Boscawen, did at a Meeting of said Proprietors held at Boscawen, Oct. 23d. 1771, raise a Tax of 150 Dollars, which is 14*s.* 3*d.* on each Original Right, to defray the Charge of clearing a Road through said Town leading to No. 4, which Tax is committed to me to collect.——THIS is therefore to Notify the Proprietors of said Boscawen, to pay the aforesaid Tax to me the Subscriber, at my Dwelling-House in Boscawen, by the 12th Day of February next, or otherwise so much of their Lands will be exposed to Sale as will pay the same.

BENJAMIN EASTMAN, Prop's. Collector.

Boscawen, Dec. 20, 1771.

All Persons having any demands on the Estate of *William Phillips* late of Boston, Merchant, deceas'd, are desired to bring in their Accounts to *Margarett Phillips*, Administratrix on said Estate, in order for Settlement, and all that are indebted to said Estate, are requested to make speedy Payment.

Six Months longer being allowed the Creditors to the Estate of Leonard Jarvis, Esq; late of Boston, Merchant, deceased; The Commissioners appointed to receive and examine the Claims on said Estate, Give Notice, That they shall meet for that Purpose at the British Coffee-House, on the Second Wednesday of the six following Months, from Six to Nine o'Clock, P. M.

Boston, January 13, 1772.

Six Months longer being allowed the Creditors to the Estate of Benjamin Parker, late of Boston, Merchant, deceased: The Commissioners appointed to receive and examine the Claims on said Estate, Give Notice, That they shall meet for that Purpose at the British Coffee-House, on the third Tuesday of this and the four following Months, from Six to Nine o'Clock, P. M.

Boston, January 13, 1772.

Wanting a Place for a few Months,

A Young Man, as a Merchant's Clerk or Book-keeper, who writes a good Hand, and understands keeping Accompts; and is duly wanted for the Sake of Instruction, he will agree upon the most moderate Terms, if not Gratis.——Any Merchant in the West-India Trade, who inclines employing this Person, may leave a Note of their Names at the Printing-Office of Edes & Gill.

WANTED,

A Negro Man, that understands Cookery and Kitchen Work. If any Person has such an one, that can be recommended for his Honesty, they may hear of a Person who wants to Hire or Purchase him on easy Terms, by enquiring of Edes & Gill.

LOST out of Concert-Hall, about the beginning of Decem. last, a large Marble covered Book, with two Sets of Felton's Organ Concertos in it; the Person that has got it is desir'd to return it, as Mr. *Turner* is much in want of it.

WANTED,

A Partner in Distilling-Business,

For further Particulars, enquire of Edes and Gill.

TO BE SOLD

Immediately,

The *Mansion House*, with the Gardens, Stables, Out-Houses, &c. of the late JOSEPH GREEN, Esq; fronting on *Hanover-Street*, a *pleasant Spot* (and in a good Part of the Town) containing about an Acre of Land. ALSO,

Sundry Parcels of Land in the Country, viz. 229 *Acres*, in *Petersham*, in the County of Worcester. 113 *Acres* in *Townsend*, in the County of Middlesex. 200½ *Acres* in *Hadley*, South Precinct. 50 *Acres* (more or less) in *Great-Barrington*, County of Berkshire. For Particulars, enquire of Joshua Green.

RAN-away from William Stewart of New-London, on the Night of the 27th of November last, an Indented Indian Servant, about 19 Years of Age, named Warren Tuffon, a lusty well-built Fellow. Had on when he went away, a dark-brown double-breasted Jacket, lined with striped Flannel, a Pair of blue Duffil Trowsers, check Flannel Shirt, and a blue Beff Cap. Carried off with him, a new Great Coat, & sundry other Clothes. Whoever will apprehend said Runaway, and bring him to his said Master, or secure him so that he may be had, shall be handsomely rewarded therefor, by said Stewart, and all necessary Charges paid besides. Masters of Vessels, and others, are forbid secreting or carrying off said Servant, as they'll answer it at their Peril,

New-London, December 5, 1771.

TO BE SOLD, Several Shares of a valuable Tract of Land, containing about 500 Acres, pleasantly situated in Amherst, the Shire Town of the County of Hillsborough, in the Province of New-Hampshire, most of which is under Improvement. It lies about 6 Miles from Merrimack River, upon and on both Sides Soheganock River, at present improved by Captain Kendrick. The Situation is very commodious for any Officer of the Court, or for any one in Trade. The Printers will give further Information.

TO BE SOLD BY

Charles Hamock,

At his Wine Cellar, in Royal-Exchange-Lane,

CHOICE French Brandy; Frontineac and Malaga Wine. Likewise a general Assortment of other Wines, suitable for this Market. (J. 6. 6w.)

Boston, Printed, by EDES & GILL.